

## THE WAR IN AFRICA.

THE BOERS FALL BACK  
FIGHTING STUB-

## BORNLY.

London, March 11.—The war office has received the following advices from Lord Roberts, dated Driefontein, Sunday, March 11, 9 45 a. m.:

"The following telegram has been addressed by me to their honors, the state presidents of the Orange Free State and the South African republic:

"Another instance having occurred of gross abuse of the white flag and of the signal of holding up hands in token of surrender, it is my duty to inform you, if such abuse occurs again, I shall most reluctantly be compelled to order my troops to disregard the white flag entirely.

"This instance occurred on a kopje east of Driefontein farm yesterday evening and was witnessed by several of my own staff officers, as well as by myself, and resulted in the wounding of several of my officers and men.

"A large quantity of explosive bullets of three different kinds was found in Commandant Cronje's laager, and this has been the case after every engagement with your honors' troops. Such breaches of the recognized usages of war and of the Geneva convention are a disgrace to any civilized power. A copy of this telegram has been sent to my government with the request that it may be communicated to all neutral powers."

London March 12.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Asvogelkop dated Sunday March 11, says: "The white flag teachery was personally witnessed at Driefontein by Lord Roberts, who was looking through a telescope when the Boers held up their hands, show the flag and drop their guns. He saw an English officer advance to receive their surrender, whereupon a Boer volley was fired and the officer fell."

London, March 11.—A dispatch to the war office from Lord Roberts dated Driefontein, March 11, 7 15 a. m., says:

"The enemy opposed throughout yesterday's march, and from their intimate knowledge of their country gave us considerable trouble. Owing, however, to the admirable conduct of the troops the enemy were unable to prevent us reaching our destination. The brunt of the fighting fell on Gen Kelly Kenney's division, two battalions of which the Welsh Essex turned the Boers out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet."

## HELD STRONG POSITIONS.

Driefontein, March 11.—All of yesterday was occupied in fighting. The Boers maintained a stubborn rear guard action along a running front of 12 miles on very difficult ground. The British were advancing in three columns. Gen Tucker, to the southward, occupied Petrusburg unopposed. Gen Kelly Kenney, after following the river bank, moved in the direction of Abraham's kraal.

At Driefontein, about eight miles south of Abraham's kraal, the Boers were found posted in considerable strength on the ridges connecting several kopjes, where they had mounted guns.

The action began at 8 in the morning with an artillery duel. Gen French's cavalry and Gen Porter's brigade supported our guns. The Boer artillery was accurately handled, and the British cavalry found the task harder than they had expected.

Gen Broadwood, with dogged perseverance, moved altogether six miles southward, trying to find a means to get around, but the Boers followed behind rising grounds and even attempted to flank him.

Meanwhile, the Sixth division of infantry, advancing on the Boer left, slowly forced the enemy to retire. Had the infantry been able to move faster the Boers would have been enveloped.

The last shot was fired at 7:30 p. m. This morning not a Boer was to be seen. The prisoners belonged to President Kruger's own commando.

London, March 12.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Driefontein, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The fight throughout was much involved. The enemy evacuated and reoccupied positions, subsequently concealing their intentions and only withdrawing their guns a few minutes prior to their impending capture. Their guns outnumbered ours, the naval brigade not arriving in time.

"Our cavalry horses were completely tired by the repeated withdrawals. The turning movement was begun too late. The enemy attempted with heliograph to lure us to occupy a kopje which they held, but detecting the deception, we returned."

FOREIGN CONSULS REQUESTED  
TO INVITE INTERVENTION

London, March 12.—The Daily News has received the following dispatch from Pretoria dated Saturday, March 10, and censored by the Boer government: "President Kruger and President Steyn have wired to Lord Salisbury peace proposals, on condition that the independence of the two republics be respected and the rebel colonials amnestied."

"Yesterday the foreign consuls were called into conference and were requested to invite the intervention of the powers they represented in order to prevent further bloodshed."

Washington, March 12.—There is reason to believe that the United States government is using its good offices to restore peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. This has not taken the shape of a proffer of mediation. That would be distinctly repugnant to Great Britain and, according to the rule of international law which has, without exception, governed the state department in the past, could not be volunteered by us until it was known to be acceptable to both parties to the war.

But the United States might very properly serve as an intermediary to transmit an appeal for peace and the terms upon which peace can be secured. The United States has successfully served in this capacity in the past notably in the determination of the China-Japanese war, and its good offices in this line are now being extended. If this belief is well founded, then Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, has been the instrument for transmitting to the British government, through the double intervention of the department of State, and Ambassador Choate an application from Presidents Kruger and Steyn, to be informed as to the terms upon which the war can be ended. The fact in the case will be fully developed in a day or two.

Lord Pauncefoot called at the State department late in the afternoon and spent half an hour with Secretary Hay. If he was made acquainted with the tenor of any communications relative to peace that may have come from Pretoria yesterday he gave no sign of the fact. The officials of the department also maintained a reserve respecting this subject that was impenetrable, and all that could be obtained from them was an injunction to await the developments of the next 24 hours. It is surmised from this that the department is restrained from discussing the subject by a regard for the diplomatic procedure, especially because of the requirement that the person to whom a note is addressed should be permitted to receive it before its substance is made public. In such cases, presuming that Mr Choate received a note only today, it is probable that he would not be able to inform the State department that he had delivered it to Lord Salisbury before tomorrow.

## GERMANY'S REFUSAL

Durban, Monday, March 12.—The Transvaal having appealed to Germany for mediation or intervention in the war with Great Britain, Germany has replied that she declines to interfere, as she is in no way concerned in the conflict.

## ALL THE POWERS ASKED.

The Hague, March 12.—It is learned from a reliable source that President Kruger, through the consuls at Pretoria, has appealed for the intervention of the great powers in the Transvaal war and has also appealed to the governments of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

London, March 12.—The war office this morning issued a dispatch from Asvogel Kop, under date of March 12, 5 35 a. m., which beside mentioning minor casualties, says: "We were unopposed during the march yesterday. Gen Cato reports that he was within a mile of the Bethulie railway bridge yesterday. The bridge was partially destroyed and the enemy was holding the opposite bank."

London, March 13, 4 20 a. m.—Lord Roberts is making a very rapid advance and is again misleading the Boers by continuing the advance southward instead of through the flat country due east of Asvogel Kop. He will probably seize the railway south of Bloemfontein, and although another battle is possible, it is more likely that the Boers are only endeavoring to delay his advance until all the rolling stock of the railroad and the stores and troops from the Orange river district can be gotten away north.

## Democrats Win in the Courts.

Louisville, March 10.—A decision sustaining the contention of the democrats that the legislature is the tribunal designated by the constitution for the determination of contests for the office of governor and lieutenant governor was handed down in the circuit court this morning by Judge Fields. The Republicans will appeal the case to the State court of appeals and if the decision there is against them they will try to get a hearing before the United States supreme court. Judge Fields reviews the history of the case and declares the line of authority to the effect that the courts cannot inquire into the motives which induced the action of the legislature, is unbroken and must be taken as the law.

## Volcanic Eruptions.

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Taylor Prevents Arrest of  
Secretary of State Powers.Militia Stand off Civil Authorities,  
Preventing Warrants  
Being Served.

Frankfort, Ky., March 10.—The situation has reached a point of excitement today almost approaching that of the stirring times immediately following the assassination of Governor Taylor. The reinstatement of the military power in complete control of the State executive building and the refusal of the military authorities to allow the local police and civil officers to enter the building for the purpose of arresting Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Capt John Davis, charged with being accessories to the Goebel assassination, and the probability of a conflict between the civil and military authorities has made the situation look serious. This morning City Marshal Richardson applied at the executive building and demanded to be admitted for the purpose of arresting Powers and Davis, but was turned back and the warrants were then turned over to Sheriff Suter. The latter also presented himself at the executive building and demanded admittance. He was referred by the officers in charge to Col Morrow, and the latter being found, said: "I am sorry, Mr Sheriff, but it is against Gov Taylor's orders to let any one into the building today."

Sheriff Suter then held a consultation with County Attorney Polsgrove, Commonwealth Attorney Franklin and other officials. Mean time the police force had been doubled and a detail guarded each of the entrances to the State house grounds to prevent the men wanted from escaping. At the conference between the officials it was decided that the sheriff should summon a large reserve force of deputies, to be called into use in the event it was decided to attempt to enter the building by force to make the arrests and in pursuance of this, the sheriff swore in 50 men, who were stationed in the neighborhood of the sheriff's office during the afternoon. Sheriff Suter made another attempt to get an audience with Gov Taylor this afternoon, but was unsuccessful. The streets were fairly blocked with people in the vicinity of the State house, but there was no open demonstration, though it was evident that the populace was on the side of the civil authorities. At 3 o'clock Sheriff Suter, having failed to get any sort of understanding with the military authorities as to the arrest of the parties, submitted the question to Democratic Gov Beckham to decide to what extent the civil officers should go to gain admittance to the building for the purpose of making the arrests.

It is said late tonight that Democratic Gov Beckham will not give an answer to Sheriff Suter's request for instructions till next week and since the escape of Powers and Davis he may decide that the changed conditions of affairs does not necessitate the giving of instructions on his part. The Triplet resolution authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 in arming and equipping a State guard under Gov Beckham and Adj Gen Castleman, will come up in the house Tuesday, and it is said that early this afternoon Gov Beckham determined to wait until after the passage of the measure, when, if men wanted by civil officers were still barricaded in the State house, he would call on Adj Gen Castleman and authorize him to muster in enough men to take the prisoners. Since the escape of Powers and Davis, however, the conditions have changed, and what will be done now depends altogether upon their future movements. The events of today served to show very forcibly that the State guard as at present organized does not unanimously recognize Taylor as governor. Lieut Sparks refused to muster in the London company today in response to a telegram from Gov Taylor ordering him to bring the company here, and the Lexington companies also refused. Maj Robert Kennedy of one of the Lexington companies, came here tonight and personally tendered to Gov Beckham the services of the Third battalion of the Second regiment. He also stated that 50 men are tonight guarding the company's armory and will recognize only Beckham as governor.

ESCAPED IN SOLDIER'S CLOTHING. Frankfort, Ky., March 10.—Secretary of State Powers and Capt Davis were slipped aboard a Chesapeake and Ohio train at 8 o'clock and speeded toward Lexington. A squad of soldiers, coming from the governor's mansion at double-quick, caught the train just before it pulled out. With them were Powers and Davis, dressed in soldier's uniform and before the guard of deputy sheriffs became aware of what was going on the train left.

## ARRESTED AT LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky., March 10.—Almost without warning the storm center of excitement in the present gubernatorial

struggle shifted to Lexington tonight and until a late hour the town was in an uproar. The 8 40 Chesapeake and Ohio train from Frankfort brought with it in one car to themselves Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Capt John Davis, capitol square policeman, and Lieut F. R. Peake, of Covington. Intelligence had preceded them that they were on their way to Lexington and were trying to make their escape. When the train pulled into the depot the entire police force of the city under Sheriff John McD Rose and Sheriff Henry B. Worth, with a large force of deputies, boarded the train. On entering the coach the officers found that it contained about 25 soldiers with Powers and Davis, the soldiers being under command of Lieut Peake. Lieut Peake sprang to his feet at once and commanded the soldiers to clear the car. In an instant 20 revolvers were drawn by the officers and they were all leveled at Peake, who gamely tried to pull his own revolver, but as he drew it from the scabbard, a policeman smashed him across the hand with his club and thus prevented what would have undoubtedly resulted in a tragedy.

The sheriff commanded the conductor to get out of the car. The conductor remonstrated, stating that the train carried United States mail, and the demand was not then pressed.

A local attorney recognized Powers and also pointed out Davis. They were seized and hurried off to jail. As the procession swept toward the jail some people started the report that there was to be a lynching, and soon the streets were packed with people, an enormous crowd gathering about the jail. Davis, Powers and Peake were hurried to the upper cells, but Peake was later released on bond on a common warrant on the charge of resisting arrest.

The Associated Press correspondent saw Lieut Peake in company with his attorney. But he refused absolutely to say a word. The correspondent sought interviews with Powers and Davis, but the officers refused to permit anyone to see them at that time.

Davis and Powers were both disguised. Both wore the regular soldier uniform complete, even as to the leggings. Davis had shaved off his mustache and goatee. He had \$125 in money on his person and a revolver. There was found on Powers \$1,300. In the inside pocket of each man was found a pardon from Gov W. S. Taylor, duly signed and sealed.

Attorney W. G. Dunlap, Postmaster F. C. Eklis and Attorney R. C. Stoll called on Secretary of State Powers later and to the Associated Press correspondent they stated that Powers told Dunlap substantially that he was not fleeing from arrest. He was simply getting away from Frankfort to avoid lying in jail as Whittier had done; that he had done nothing to fear arrest, as he was not guilty of the charge, and that he was going to Barboursville, in the Eleventh congressional district where Taylor's jurisdiction was fully recognized. Capt Davis had little to say to them except that he thought he had made a mistake in leaving home; that he had nothing to fear from a trial. Neither explained his disguise.

Excitement in Kentucky has  
Somewhat Subsided

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—The situation in Frankfort has radically improved and public excitement has subsided. Nevertheless great uneasiness still exists, especially among Republicans. More arrests in connection with the assassination are rumored, the names including Taylor, Republican legislators, Adj Gen Collier and others.

The Republicans assert they will resist such arrests to the last, and the consequences of an attempt to arrest Taylor cannot be forecasted. Taylor probably will remain here instead of going to London, as urged. After a conference between Gov Beckham, Mayor Deboney, of Frankfort and Sheriff Suter, 25 extra deputy sheriffs and 50 special policemen were sworn in. The legislative expires tomorrow.

## SEVERAL INDICTED.

Covington, Ky., March 12.—The grand jury which has been investigating the election of last November today returned indictments among others against the following charged with obstructing the election:

Magistrate Wheeler, Chief of the Fire Department Meyers Charles F. M. Siroger, J. W. Erhardt, J. W. Thompson, Greene McCoy, George Jansen, R. Mitchell, Berj Sommers, Wm. Carrington, Ed S. Sprague and George Davis.

## IGNORES AN ORDER.

Lexington, Ky., March 12.—Capt. C. W. Longmire late today was ordered by Lieut. Col. S. S. Morrow, in command of the Second Kentucky regiment of the State guard, to disperse his company and return all arms. He ignored the order.

## ANOTHER ARREST

Louisville, March 12.—W. L. Hazlip, of Grayson county, steward of the Central asylum for the insane, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of conspiracy. He is alleged to have been implicated in the plot to assassinate Gov Beckham. He was appointed by Gov Bradley.

He is in custody of detectives at Lakeview, and will be brought to Louisville.

## HUMAN BRAIN CELLS.

THEY REFUSE TO WORK UNDER TOO  
HIGH A PRESSURE.

Put on Too Much Steam and These Minute Organisms Go on Strike. Why Men Go Crazy or Become Absentminded.

Keeping pace with scientific thought and progress certain problems which in the past have been shelved for want of light being thrown upon them have been taken up again one by one to undergo further examination by the aid of improved science.

The newest revelation in this direction tends to the science of the mind and includes the following problems:

Why does a man act queerly when he is intoxicated?

Why is a man absentminded on occasions?

Why does a man sometimes become violently insane, often a dangerous, raving lunatic?

Such questions as these have puzzled our immediate fathers, who have hardly ever satisfactorily explained them away or indeed thrown much reliable light upon them. The human brain is composed of cells, and each cell is a simple bit of nerve substance, from one end of which, like an octopus, spring a number of tentacles, while from another part arises an arm different from them and of great length. The long arm is intended for transmitting impressions from one portion of the brain system to another, it being made to touch the tentacles or short arms of the next one to it, the latter in its turn effecting contact with a third cell, and so on.

Thus a message is conveyed and the mind gets its news. The entire brain is made up of these cells, whose number is legion and whose full strength is grouped in systems, these systems in turn being arranged in communities, the communities in clusters and finally the clusters in constellations, by which divisions they are known to physiologists.

So long as the mind is in a healthy condition each little cell, or brain octopus, attends to its business faithfully and gives no trouble, but as man generally is an animal who usually refuses to live the life spanned out by nature and adopts instead the life laid down by the modern artificial process of living, instituted forthwith by civilization, mental disturbances frequently arise through the brain becoming abused in various ways, from overwork and alcohol principally.

Your octopuslike brain cell is a living little thing, and it can endure a great deal of abuse from you, but if you should go a little too far it rebels and refuses to work any longer by breaking contact with its companion cells, which it can do by withdrawing its long arm and getting itself out of circuit. But this rebellion is conducted by whole groups of cells acting together in full harmony.

Now, the object of this "strike" is simply to avoid overwork, for each tiny cell has stored within its minute space only a certain amount of energy, but if you put on the high pressure this is easily consumed by the operation of the brain, and the organism breaks down from exhaustion. Now, take the first of the problems just stated. When a person takes too much to drink, the cells in those patches of the brain that are responsible for the conduct of muscular movement become affected and the man staggers.

When the dose is very large, the cells, which, although stupefied, have tried to keep their master on his legs, now cease working, and the man sleeps like one dead. Finally, if more than enough of alcoholic drink be taken, the effect on the cells is to paralyze them, and the unfortunate man dies.

There is some relation between extraordinary activity of the mind and insanity. Geniuses are apt to exhibit symptoms of mental alienation, and, singular to relate, their children are usually inferior to those of average men.

For instance, not to go out of England for example, Cromwell was a hypochondriac and had visions, Dean Swift inherited insanity and was himself not a little mad, Shelley was called by his friends "Mad Shelley," Charles Lamb went crazy, Johnson was another hypochondriac, Coleridge was a morbid maniac, Milton was of a morbid turn of mind, nearly approaching insanity (modern ideas of madness are largely formed on the description evolved by his diseased imagination), and Byron said he was visited by ghosts.

This mental alienation occurring in the foregoing cases shows that certain specific groups of brain cells have come under the baneful influence of the guiding spirit called talent or genius, which has used up all the energy stored in each cell and each group of cells, to the detriment of the whole, with the result that their ceasing work has brought about various types of insanity as depicted or, to phrase it more softly, induced disturbance of the mental equilibrium.

The remaining problem is absentmindedness. This is produced by a temporary disjunction of certain groups of cells. A man becomes so absorbed in his study of some particular subject and lends his whole mind to thought that the hard thinking disorganizes the groups of cells employed in the process of reflection, their tentacles being turned all one way, to the detriment of mental action generally, and so the man with the tentacles of his brain cells turned in the one direction passes along the streets lost to all observation or mental inception and does all manner of queer things because he is not conscious of what he is doing. Pearson's Magazine.

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## LOVE ON THE FARM.

A potato went on a mash  
And sought an onion bed,  
"That's the way for me," observed the squash,  
And all the beets turned red.  
"Go away," the onion, weeping, cried;  
"Your love I cannot be."  
The pumpkin he your lawful bride,  
You can't dispute with me!"

But onward still the tuber came  
And laid down at her feet;  
"You can't dispute by my name,  
And it will smell as wheat;  
And I, too, am an early rose,  
And you I've come to see.  
So don't turn up your lovely nose,  
But spinmate with me!"

"I do not care at all to wed,  
So go, sir, if you please."  
The modest onion wearily said,  
"And lettuce, pray, have peace!  
Go think that you have never seen  
Myself or smelled my sigh,  
Too long a maiden I have been  
For favors in your eye!"

"Ah, spare a case!" the tuber prayed,  
"My daisy-like bride you'll be;  
You are the only weeping maid  
That's current now with me!"  
And as the wily tuber spoke  
He caught her by surprise  
And, giving her an artichoke,  
Devoured her with his eyes.  
—St. Louis Republic.

## HE WASHED DISHES.

The Hard Job One Boy Had All the  
Way to Europe.

The girls who have complained in various keys because they had dishes to wash may be glad to hear of a young man who can look at the matter through their eyes, perhaps more so. He had shipped as "boy" on a cattle steamer for Europe because he wanted to save as much as possible on his transportation, and—but the rest of the story sounds better in his own words:

"About 4:30 in the morning I was awakened and told to go to work. I hastily dressed, for the first and last time on board, for during the rest of the voyage I took care not to undress. It seemed scarcely worth while. I arrived on deck and found the steward waiting for me. He showed me into the pantry, introduced me to 'Pants,' as the pantryman was called, and told me that my chief duty during the voyage would be to wash dishes.

"There was already a large pile of dirty dishes waiting to be washed, and I rolled up my sleeves, fixed the hot water and began to work. I had these almost done when another and larger lot was brought in from the dining room. This proved to be the daily programme. I no sooner had one pile washed than others were brought in, and I was never done. I don't think I ever saw so many dishes before in my life, and I hope I never shall again. There were 60 passengers aboard besides the cattleman, and six meals were served each day. From the dishes that came out to be washed, I think that each passenger must have used at least six plates at a meal!"—Detroit Free Press.

Didn't Laugh With the Rest. Jones—What were the boys all laughing so heartily over?

Brown—Smith got off one of his jokes.

Jones—Why didn't you laugh with the rest?

Brown—It was on me.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

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